

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

B-
Survey No. 4644

1. Name

Historic 1800-1836 North Dallas Street
and / common

2. Location

street & number 1800-1836 North Dallas Street
city, town Baltimore
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

3. Classification

Category

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both

Public Acquisition

☐ in process
☐ being considered
☐ not applicable

Status

☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress

Accessible

☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military

☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name
street & number telephone
city, town state & zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state & zip code

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check One

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check One

☒ original site
☐ moved:
date of move: _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of eighteen two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built in 1893 by John Getz, a builder of working class houses in East Baltimore. A number of the houses retain their original brick facades, which have been painted, and evidence remains that their basements were originally painted white, to imitate the marble used in more expensive houses.

The houses are two stories in height, 12' wide (14' for the end corner store), and occupy lots 57' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. The basement area was painted white, to imitate marble, as was common in houses of this type. Each house has a hooded chimney located at both the front and rear of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves, connected by a lower molding strip, and ending with a distinct trefoil. The frieze, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated by a panel of "X" designs, created with a jig saw, framed by a lower molding strip of quarter-rounds.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have segmentally arched brick lintels and plain tympanums. Several of the original 2/2 sash survive. The sills are wood. The single light doorway transom is decorated by a band of quarter-rounds set above a cut-work molding strip. The houses sit on low basements, lit by single-light sash. Each house was originally reached by two concrete steps.

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

Specific dates 1893

Builder/Architect John Getz

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built by John Getz, a local builder, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of two-story house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. In this particular case Getz built three story, three-bay wide (14'8") houses on the east side of Caroline Street which sold for \$2,150 (with \$52 ground rents) to mainly German owner-occupants, who received their mortgages primarily from the St. James Savings Fund. He also built four two-story, three-bay wide houses on the north side of Lafayette, west of Dallas.

Getz sold the northernmost house on Dallas St. (14' wide, a combination storefront/residence) to Wilhelmina Kufer, whose husband George was a barber, for \$700 (with a \$28 ground rent). He then sold the remaining houses to two different investors (one of whom operated an insurance business on Eager St.). In this way workmen who could not afford the purchase price of a small house could rent one for the average \$8 a month charged until they had saved enough to become homeowners themselves.

Local builders August Tischer and William Langemann built the three-story, three-bay wide houses on the south side of North Avenue, nine to both east and west of Dallas, in 1890. Edward Storck built the two story, three-bay wide houses on the north side of Lafayette east of Dallas in 1896, the same year that Steptoe Hutt built nine two-story houses on the west side of Bond, south of North Ave.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

date June 2000

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

telephone

city, town Baltimore

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:

DHCP/DHCD

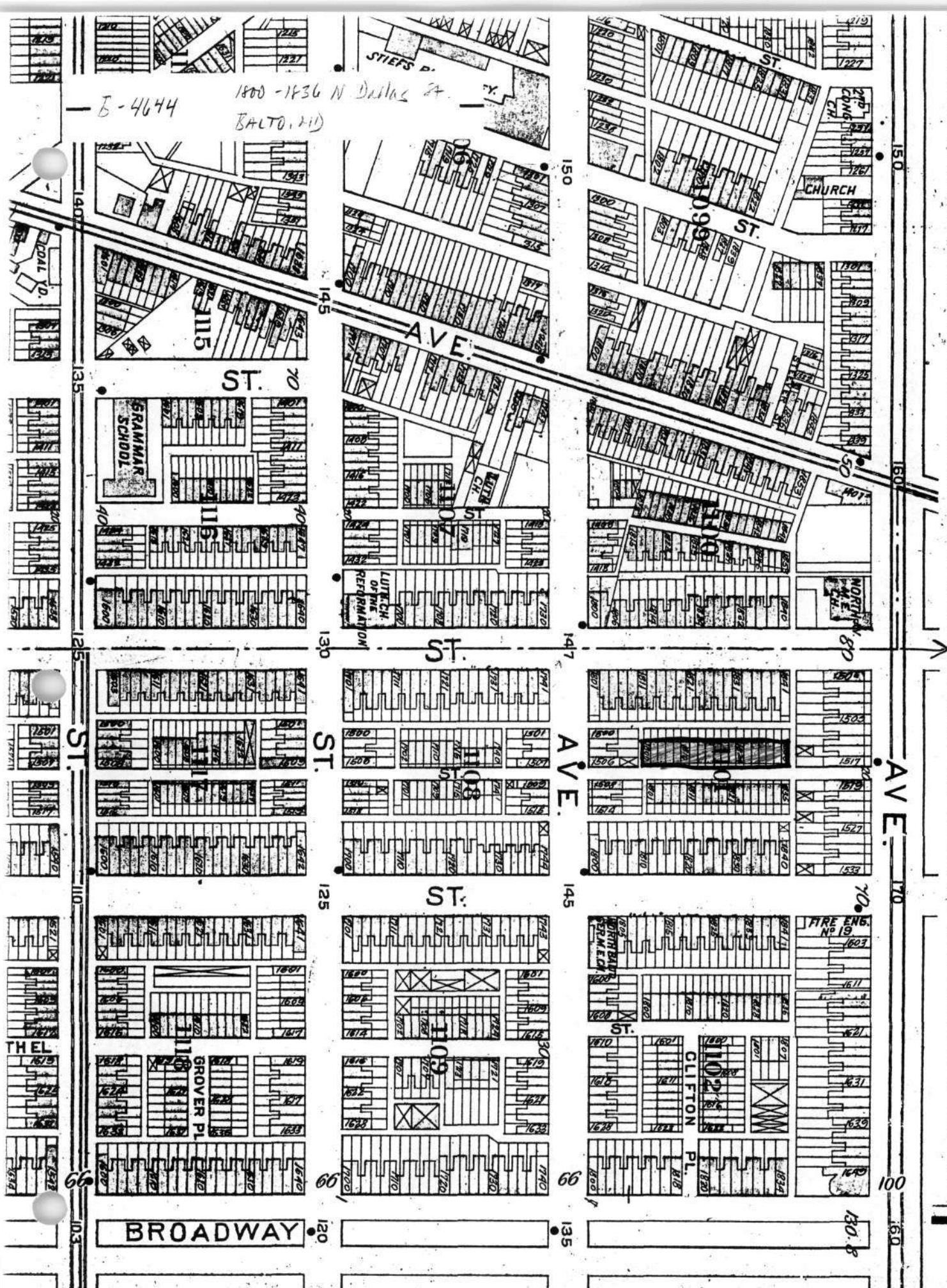
Maryland Historical Trust

100 Community Place

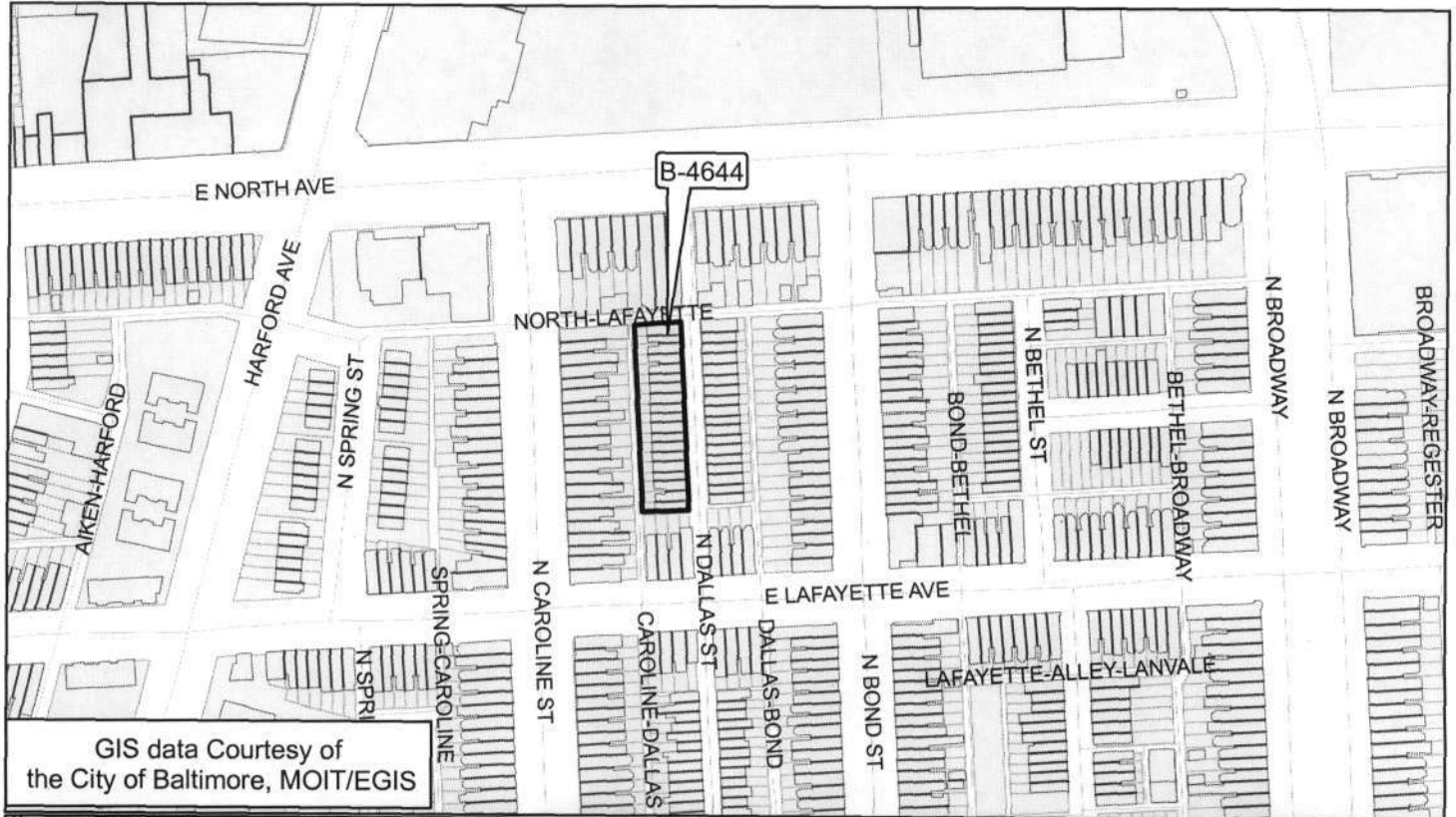
Crownsville MD 21032-2023

1906 City Atlas

PLANT



B-4644
1800-1836 N. Dallas Street
Block 1101
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.





B-4644

1806 - 1836 N. Dallas St.

S BALTO, MD

Steven Allan

5/97

MD SHPO

[21]115 0211 N H N 12

1/2



B-4644

1828 Dallas St.

5 BALTO, MD.

S. Allan

5/97

2/2

100

E220115 0211 8 9 1 2